

to censure him for his speculations in the Emma mining affairs, which are declared to be "ill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official position." Mr. Hewitt's speech in the House sustaining the report puts additional emphasis upon the resolution of censure of General Schenck. He seems to be only one more victim of the thirst for money—the mercenary policy which is born of a corrupt, miserly and greedy administration.

One Hopeful Sign.

Perhaps the most significant facts of recent occurrence in the commercial world were the sale of twelve thousand cases of dry goods by a house in this city on Tuesday last and the other sales of the same class made since. That first sale appears to have originated in a spirit of strictly logical enterprise, the purpose of which was in the common phrase "to know the worst;" to ascertain, in fact, whether there is any basis on which transactions in dry goods can be made; to find whether there is a market at any price and what that price is. It is to be presumed that if this sale had fallen flat—if the invitations had not been responded to, or if the prices had not been altogether hopeless ones—the discouragement felt in this, as in all other lines of trade, would have been deeper, and had as the conditions have been lately, we might have experienced an even greater stagnation. Conversely, therefore, it is to be supposed that a good result gives reason for more cheerful thoughts.

Scarcely any one concerned in the venture could have hoped in his most sanguine moments for a result so good as was obtained. It is estimated that from seven to ten thousand persons were present, and that in this number the dry goods dealers in every part of the country were represented—a fact which may certainly be accepted as indicating a widespread opinion that trade can be developed at satisfactory prices. The great interest thus manifested was the first pleasant surprise in the case, and the next was found in the views held and shown in the bidding as to what satisfactory prices are. It is discovered that the prices which can be obtained are not by any means such as to afford gloomy prognostications. To the surprise of the sellers their goods went, upon the whole, for rates at which they are understood to be willing to duplicate the lots. In fact, the level of prices was found to be so much better than it was thought it would prove that the moral result is a very great encouragement.

It is as necessary in trade as in philosophy to have a "postulate," and the practical postulate is the price for which any article can be sold. That, once ascertained, is the starting point on which calculation can construct all the rest. Given the price for which a thing can be sold, and modern industry will make the thing for that price. It can show the producers and holders of the raw material that they must sell for such a proportion of that price or not sell at all, and they yield. It can even coerce labor, the most obstinate element in the case. It can economize by new processes. Dry goods men may take from this sale an indication of the basis on which they can run their mills, and we do not doubt the fact will give a great impulse to their operations. It is, moreover, scarcely possible that this impulse, once given, should be restricted to one line of commercial and industrial activity.

A CORRESPONDENT replies to the Herald's strictures on the imperfect catalogues sold in the Centennial grounds by saying that "it was impossible to have the first edition perfect when a large portion of the exhibits had not been received." This being the case why were these imperfect catalogues printed and sold as official?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King of Dahomey cuts his meat rare. Ruskin sharpens his steel pen with a file. The President dines to his little Don clog. And makes a proper rhyme for Conkling. Secretary Robeson is not giving so many fancy dinners as he was.

A fourteen year old Bulgarian girl is the cause of all the dreadful massacres in Turkey.

As warm weather advances neck dresses are going out of fashion in Washington. Colonel Whitley, the detective, has just returned from his ranch in Southern Colorado.

The negroes in Central Africa are so black that they have to use lanterns when they comb their hair.

The Arkansas critics think that Wagner's Tannhauser is a failure compared with the "Arkansas Traveler." Senator Coville is never idle. Even when riding in a street car to the Capitol he reads a book or newspaper.

When Lord Macaulay was only three years old he lay on the floor eating bread and butter and digesting John Stuart Mill.

The California professors are eccentric. A scientific man in San Francisco recently sent a petrioid codfish to his niece as a wedding present.

The Prince of Wales was a great favorite in India when he sold John Bull, Lancelotti, and other leading gaiters of that remarkable country.

The tub on which Dean Swift founded his celebrated tales has just turned up in England, with the word "immortality" inscribed on the bottom.

The carriage way in front of the White House is a disgrace to the city of Washington. Sabcock is responsible for its dirty and dilapidated condition.

Gail Hamilton wrote a brilliant article for the Galaxy in defense of President Grant's extravagance; but that was before Dwyer made the Don Cameron move.

When Gail Hamilton enters the capital on one of her literary expediting expeditions, the crowd stand back with the agility that marks the approach of dynamite.

Doorkeeper Fitzgibbon talks of writing a book, entitled "The Bottom Facts, or What I Know of Congress."

The Republicans think it will make a lively campaign document.

Miss K-log recently occupied the house in Washington in which Lincoln concealed himself during the Pacific Mail investigations. It is now the home of Judge Carter, who decried Kiburn's case.

A single letter of Robert Burns sold at a late London auction for £20. In it he says he is determined to prosecute poetry with all his vigor, as he believes "the knack and aptitude to learn the muse's trade is a divine gift."

The London Saturday Review, speaking of the Centennial opening says, "President Grant delivered what must be regarded, as under the circumstances, a singularly modest speech." If the Saturday Review editor were an American he could get a post-traveller with out asking for it.

While a burlesque opera troupe were playing at Chautauque last week, one of General Crook's wild Indian scouts crowded past the doorkeeper and took a seat. But when the curtain arose and the prima donna began to sing, the savage gave a terrific warwhoop and bounded into the street.

Of the four Ohio democratic delegates at large to St. Louis there have been a national reputation. Mr. Pendleton is known as a gentleman who made a large fortune in a railroad case where he was plaintiff, defendant, counsel, attorney, lawyer and guardian; Mr. Ewing is a gentleman who is in favor of self money and was unmercifully fayed by the mollusks and garrulous Woodford, and Mr. Morgan is a stillborn Union volunteer general of fair ability and tractable temper. Mr. O'Brien is a soft money man; that is all.

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

QUIET AT SALONICA

The United States Ship Franklin at Anchor in the Port.

BRITAIN'S DISSENT FROM THE BERLIN NOTE

The Porte Sovereignty and the Treaty of 1856 Superior to Montenegrin Rebellion.

'CHANGE DEEPLY CONCERNED

The French Definition of the Constitution Approved by the Paris Press.

WINSLOW WAITING—WHY?

TURKEY.

A UNITED STATES SHIP AT SALONICA—ALL QUIET—ENGLAND'S REASONS FOR DISSENT FROM THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM—A SEVERE BLOW TO MONTENEGRO AGITATION.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The United States ship Franklin has arrived at Salonica.

ALL QUIET.

Everything is quiet. The Franklin will remain a week.

THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM.

The English press comment favorably upon the attitude of the Queen's government toward the Berlin Conference.

WHY THE QUEEN DISSENTS FROM THE NOTE.

A special despatch from Vienna to the Telegraph says England's note relating to the memorandum agreed upon by the three Chancellors assigned as reasons for her refusal to accede thereto that the Powers were substantially agreed that the original note of Count Andrássy went as far as it could without an infringement of the Porte's sovereignty; that sufficient time had not been allowed for the execution of the accepted reforms; that Montenegro breaches of neutrality had prevented the pacification which the Powers considered necessary to the execution of the reforms; that the proposed military disposition of the Turks and the insurgents seems to England a premium for renewed hostilities; that the gigantic system of gratuitous relief proposed would be beyond Turkey's ability to grant, and would be seriously destructive of the morality, thriftiness and industry of the people; that the proposal to take more effectual measures at the end of a two months' armistice is a sufficient encouragement to the insurgents to continue the rebellion and an inducement to Montenegro to persevere in her breaches of neutrality, hoping thereby to obtain an accession of territory, and that the proposal to bring war ships into the Dardanelles amounts to a proposal to violate the treaty of 1856, and is directly contrary to the long established custom of preventing vessels of war passing those straits.

THE REASONS SATISFACTORY.

The *Full Mail* Gazette accepts the foregoing as a correct indication of England's reasons for its refusal, and says it is a reply with which there is every reason to be satisfied.

WHAT THE SOVIET DEMAND OF THE SULTAN.

PARIS, May 25, 1876.

A special despatch from Vienna to *Le Temps* reports that the sultan requires the Sultan to deposit \$25,000,000 in the public treasury, reduce the civil list to \$4,000,000, establish a national council and appoint a European Minister of Finance.

THE SULTAN'S HEADLINE.

Le Temps reports that the sultan, in addition to other demands, asked the Sultan to renounce the title of Caliph, which means his abdication of the spiritual headship of the Mohammedans.

AN INSURGENT MOVEMENT IN THE FIELD—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF A SEVERE BATTLE.

KAGURA, May 25, 1876.

Two thousand insurgents have attempted to occupy the heights of Bagmati, in the district of Gatschka, near the Turkish frontier.

THE TURKISH REPORT.

An official Turkish telegram, reporting the affair, asserts that the insurgents were repulsed, with a loss of 100 killed.

THE OTHER SIDE.

According to Slavonic accounts the insurgents, although at first repulsed, received 1,000 reinforcements, drove the Turkish troops, which consisted of eight battalions under Mukhtar Pacha, to Sternitzko, and 500 Turks and 125 insurgents were killed.

OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, who is now in Perth, has received a telegram announcing that the Porte is opposed to the scheme of the Berlin conference.

THE UNDERWRITERS BECOMING CAUTIOUS.

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The *Standard* says there was some inquiry at Lloyd's yesterday concerning war risks on vessels for the Mediterranean.

No transactions are actually reported.

GREAT BRITAIN GIVEN IN HER DIPLOMATIC RESOLVE.

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The *Times* Paris despatch says it seems that certain organs have been made to England on the invitation of Germany to modify the points to which England objects in the Berlin memorandum.

England, however, has reiterated her refusal to give her adhesion to the memorandum.

A FRENCH PROPOSITION FOR SETTLEMENT.

It is also alleged that the French government on Monday addressed a proposal for a general conference to the other five Powers.

LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

The *Times'* correspondent adds: "If my information is correct the conference will deal specially with the question of armistice. The necessity for some attempt at pacification is so evident that many think the proposals for a general conference will be accepted."

ENGLAND.

THE FIRE AT BRISTOL—VERY HEAVY LOSSES—CHANCE UNFAVORABLE CONCERNING THE EASTERN QUESTION—TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN SECURITIES HEAVILY DOWNWARD.

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The fire which broke out at Bristol last night has been brought under control. Several warehouses, shops and private residences have been destroyed. The loss is unknown, but will probably be heavy.

This is the most extensive fire that has ever visited Bristol.

THE CONDITION OF 'CHANGE—THE COMPLICATION IN THE EAST A CAUSE OF GREAT ANXIETY.

The discussions held regarding the Eastern question is affecting all classes of securities. Those of the governments directly within its influence suffer most, but the whole market is in a state of nervousness.

Turkish and Egyptian bonds are to-day at the lowest point yet touched.

DISCOUNT.

The firmness of the rate of discount is attributable to

the same cause, bankers preferring the loss of business to the risk of locking up money for a considerable period at a time of such uncertainty and uneasiness. The supply of money available for short loans is very large, and is not in demand at any price.

SILVER.

The quotation for silver to-day is 52d.

WINSLOW'S CASE—REMOVAL FROM THE LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT.

Inquiries concerning the Winslow case among members of Parliament show that the law officers of the Crown have certainly been deliberating on the expediency of submitting the matter to the Court of Queen's Bench. Their decision is not yet known. It is rumored in the lobby that Lord Derby has withdrawn his opposition to Winslow's extradition, but the prisoner's counsel are endeavoring to have the question settled by the Queen's Bench.

It is also asserted that Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, now opposes the extradition, declaring that under the existing act of Parliament he cannot sign the warrant for surrender.

The last statement, however, is doubted.

IRELAND.

THE NATIONALISTS LOSE AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The Post says telegrams were received in the House of Commons last night announcing that, in consequence of divisions among the nationalists, Mr. Goulding, a conservative, has been elected to the House from Cork.

The result of the poll will be officially announced to-day.

FRANCE.

PRESS APPROVAL OF THE DEFINITION OF THE CONSTITUTION—M. ROCHERFORD'S PAPER SEIZED.

PARIS, May 25, 1876.

The newspapers of all shades of opinion express satisfaction with Minister Dufaure's speech in reply to the interpellation of the Marquis of Francières in regard to the interpretation of the constitution and the circular of the late M. Ricard to the prefects.

M. ROCHERFORD'S TROUBLE.

The police have seized Henri Rocherford's newspaper *Droits de l'Homme*.

THE BUREAU CLOSED.

This being Ascension Day, it is observed as a holiday on the Bourse.

THE PARIS POLICE IN POSSESSION OF M. ROCHERFORD'S OFFICE.

PARIS, May 25, 1876.

Les Droits de l'Homme, which is Rocherford's newspaper, has been seized because of the failure to pay the fine to which its manager was recently sentenced.

The police have taken possession of the press and types.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE STEAMER PANDORA SAILS FOR CAPTAIN NARES' DESPATCHES.

LONDON, May 25, 1876.

The steamer Pandora, which last year made a voyage to the Arctic region, in charge of Mr. Allan Young, for the purpose of discovering further memorials of Sir John Franklin, has been refitted for another voyage to Smith's Sound, to bring to England any despatches which may have been deposited there by Captain Nares' Arctic expedition.

She left Portsmouth to-day, and will await papers from the Admiralty at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. She will sail for her final destination on Saturday.

CUBA.

AN ESTATE BURNED AND SACKED—HEAVY LOSS TO THE SPANISH COMMUNITARIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS PLAYING REBEL FOR PLUNDER.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 25, 1876.

Advices from Havana report that the insurgents have burned and sacked the estate of Santa Ana, belonging to Mr. Thornycroft, and situated between Sagua and the mouth of the Sagua River.

ARMY PROVISIONS CAPTURED.

The insurgents have burned 200,000 rations intended for the troops at Moron.

SPANISH LOYALISTS IS A NEW BOLD.

A guerrilla party of twenty men had been committing depredations and murders in the neighborhood of Sagua and caused consternation among the inhabitants. They were finally discovered and the government troops disguised as insurgents, and were under command of one of their officers.

THE OCTAVIA.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 25, 1876.

As no owner has appeared to claim the steamer Octavia she has been declared a lawful prize by the Spanish authorities; but England has made reclamation, and proceedings have been suspended until the latter power has had full opportunity to investigate the case. This information comes from a private, but trustworthy, source.

PEACE TO BE PRESERVED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1876.

Governor Kellogg states that he received from the President every assurance he could reasonably ask that peace would be preserved in Louisiana and lawlessness suppressed.

THE BLACK HILLS.

INDIAN OUTRAGES—MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN VANDER COLUMB.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 25, 1876.

F. D. Yates' ox-train arrived at Fort Laramie from the Red Cloud Agency to-day in charge of Charles Brown. He reports that three parties and seven bands of cattle were run off by Indians. Captain Egan, who has been scouting with his company for two weeks, is expected in to-morrow. Five companies of cavalry and one of infantry, under the command of Colonel Evans, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day and crossed the river to the north side of the river under the command of Colonel Royal. The Indians have been seen in the vicinity watching the operations of the troops.

INDIAN MURDERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25, 1876.

A letter from Z. Mott, one of a company of Cincinnati men who left for the Black Hills some time ago, dated at Kearney Junction, May 21, states that the Indians are on the warpath, killing the miners at a fearful rate. He says that out of forty-two men and twenty-two horses seven have been killed by the savages and five other men were killed and scalped within three miles of Cassin City. There is plenty of gold, he says, and as much as will be found in the Black Hills. Mott is a barkeeper of one of the principal hotels in this city.

PIPER'S LAST NIGHT.

BOSTON, May 25, 1876.

All the arrangements are complete for the execution of Piper, which takes place at the Charles Street Jail at ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The condemned man appears calm and resigned, and professes to have made his peace with God. He expresses readiness to die and has confidence in divine forgiveness. His family beside him to-day afternoon, and the scene was an agonizing one. Piper, the coolest of them all, told them to be calm, and particularly endeavored to comfort his mother. He said his supper was an evident relief, and afterward passed the evening till ten o'clock with his spiritual adviser. The saloons on which he is to be executed has done service for thirty years, being the same as which Professor Webster was hanged. Piper who is to be hung to-morrow at Worcester, still preserves the wonderful calm and fortitude which he has shown throughout. He shows no symptoms whatever of repentance, and is still deaf to spiritual ministrations.

DISHONEST NAVAL CADETS.

EXCITEMENT AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY—NINE OF THE "YOUNG SALTS" CONVICTED OF THEFT.

ANAPOLIS, Md., May 25, 1876.

Nine cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes were required to resign yesterday and suffer ejection from the Academy for theft. Some days since samples of gentlemen's furnishings goods were deposited in a room of one of the first class men by a Baltimore drummer, and during his absence they were pilfered. The first class men became indignantly aroused because the stuff rested on them, and at once instituted a thorough search of each room in the building, the result of which was the finding of the stolen articles in the possession of the nine cadets named. They were demanded and either proof of their guilt. Their names are withheld for the present, and it is possible that the Academy authorities will not be so lenient as to dishonorably dismiss the entire.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

A HOLIDAY IN THE CRESCENT CITY—MEDICAL CONSULTATION ON YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1876.

This morning before breakfast the Emperor drove out accompanied by the Visconde de Bom Retiro.

The impression made on His Majesty by New Orleans has not been favorable. He finds a noticeable difference between the energy and bustle of the Northern and Western cities and the easy going aspect of the creole population. His Majesty noticed with evident disappointment that grass was growing in the streets. He also commented on the absence of a good system of street cleaning, which is very apparent.

This being a holiday of obligation in the Catholic Church the imperial party attended service in the Cathedral of St. Louis, where the arrival of their Majesties created a slight sensation among the faithful. The old Cathedral presented a very interesting sight, as some hundreds of young girls were present dressed in white, with white veils, to receive the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of Monsignor Ignacio de Oca, Bishop of Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Leaving the Cathedral the Emperor proceeded to visit the so-called Mechanical and Agricultural College, but found nothing deserving of the name.

Owing to a real tropical downpour of rain His Majesty retired to the St. Charles, where he had a long interview with the doctors of the Board of Health on the subject of the yellow fever, and the best means of preventing the spread of that fearful epidemic. Very little new light was thrown on the subject.

Dr. Souza Fontes represented the Brazilian medical body in the conference. The accepted idea was that a perfect system of quarantine could prevent the introduction of the infection, but that in practice it was found impossible to put quarantine regulations sufficiently stringent into operation. The New Orleans doctors attribute the comparative freedom enjoyed by the city from this scourge of the tropics to the improved quarantine regulations of the port.

In the evening a second consultation on this important subject was held.

Their Majesties after dinner drove out to Lake Pontchartrain, which they very much admired.

The Emperor has decided to visit the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, which are being constructed under the directions of Captain Eads. His Majesty has been deeply interested in this important work.

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

REDUCTION OF STATE TAXATION MORE THAN ONE-HALF FROM LAST YEAR.

ALBANY, May 25, 1876.

Governor Tilden to-day placed on file the following veto message:

Assembly bill No. 37, entitled "An act to authorize a loan of three millions of dollars for the purpose of providing for deficiency in the sinking fund under section 3 of article 7 of the constitution." Not approved.

This bill authorizes a tax of three-tenths of one mill to meet the deficiencies in the canal sinking fund in obedience to section 3 of article 7 of the constitution. The valuation, as nearly as can now be ascertained from the reports of the assessors in the Comptroller's office, is \$2,300,000,000. The produce of this tax, computed on that valuation, would be \$712,500.

This bill came into the Executive chamber on the 27th day of April. It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.

It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act of the Legislature, which provides for the redemption of the canal bonds by the sale of the canal property, and which provides for the redemption of the canal property by the sale of the canal property.